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APRIL 16.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair.

Twenty-one persons present.

The death of Michel Charles Durieu de Maisonneuve, a Correspondent, was announced.

On the Relation of Amœba quadrilineata and Amœba verrucosa.
—Prof. LEIDY stated that the small but characteristic amœboid form originally described by Mr. Carter (An. Mag. Nat. Hist., 1856, 243) as *Amœba quadrilineata*, from specimens found in Bombay, he had repeatedly observed from many positions in our vicinity. In association with it, he had noticed the singularly sluggish *Amœba verrucosa*, and also many intermediate forms, which led him to the belief that the former was the young of the latter. Subsequently, in reviewing the literature of the matter, he had been gratified to learn that Mr. Carter had arrived at the same result from a different point of view. In investigating the history of *Amœba verrucosa*, he found that its germs yielded young of the character he had previously described as *Amœba quadrilineata* (An. Mag. Nat. Hist., 1857, 37).

The forms described by Perty as *Amœba natans* (Kennt. kleinst. Lebensformen, 1852, 188), by Greeff as *Amœba terricola* (Arch. Mik. Anat., 1866, 299), and by Fromentel as *Thecamœba quadrupartita* (Etudes Microzoaires, 346), he suspected to be the same as *Amœba verrucosa*.

APRIL 23.

Dr. R. S. KENDERDINE in the chair.

Sixteen persons present.

Prehistoric Remains.—JOSEPH WILLCOX called attention to portions of the jaws of some Indians, a stone axe, and a copper plate, that were found recently by him and Dr. Geo. H. Ambrose, in an Indian mound in the Gulf Hammock, twenty miles southeast of Cedar Key, in Florida. This mound, made with sand, was about forty feet in diameter at the base, and ten or twelve feet high. They found five Indian skeletons. The teeth in one of the jaws on the table, evidently of an old individual, indicated a remarkable freedom from decay. The stone axe is finished in a very smooth and skilful manner, and is made from a stone that is not found within one hundred and fifty miles of the mound. The copper plate is embossed, and is too highly ornamented to suppose

that it was made by an Indian. Mr. J. W. Foster, in his work on the prehistoric races of the United States, writes that "a wide gap exists in connecting the history of the mound-builders with the present race of Indians." There is a large Indian mound among the mountains in Macon County, North Carolina; and the Cherokee Indians, now living in that vicinity, say that they have no tradition in reference to its construction. Perhaps this copper plate might be looked upon as a connecting link between the mound-builders and the early white settlers in this country, as it was found in conjunction with the skeletons and the stone axe.

Note on Corundum.—Mr. WILLCOX said that the corundum crystals presented by him were found at a locality in Laurens County, South Carolina, that had never been described. He lately visited the place. The corundum is found in a matrix of mica slate, which is considered a new rock for bearing corundum. Commencing at a point three-quarters of a mile east of Laurens Court House, the corundum is found at several places in a district about three miles long and one-half mile wide, in a direction nearly north-east. As is the case all through the Southern States, the rocks in Laurens County are so deeply covered with soil that it is difficult to trace them.

APRIL 30.

Mr. THOMAS MEEHAN, Vice-President, in the chair.

Twenty-eight members present.

A paper entitled "Elements of the Sidereal System," by Jacob Ennis, was presented for publication.

The Bridging Convolutions in the Primates.—Dr. A. J. PARKER remarked that the *plis de passage* of Gratiolet, the annectant, bridging or transition convolutions of the English anatomists, are small and in many cases concealed convolutions passing from the occipital to the temporal and parietal lobes. Gratiolet attached great importance to these *plis de passage* as points of diagnosis in different brains. He distinguished altogether six of these transition convolutions, four external and two internal. The two internal connect, according to him, that portion of the occipital lobe known as the cuneus, with the mesial portion of the brain directly in front of the parieto-occipital fissure; the so-called lobulus præcuneus of most authors. He called these, respectively, the superior and inferior internal *pli de passage*. The four external *plis de passage* pass from the lateral portion of the occipital lobe to join the convolutions of the parietal and temporal lobes. He named these the first or superior external *pli de pas-*